

The Weekly Louisianian.

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LE LOUISIANNAIS.

SAMEDI, SEPTEMBRE 24, 1881.

MORT DU PRÉSIDENT GARFIELD.

Le sort en est jeté. L'assassin a accompli son œuvre, le Président Garfield a succombé aux blessures qu'il a reçues de l'infâme Guiteau d'odieuse mémoire! La nation entière est plongée dans le deuil. Le Président Garfield est mort le 19 Septembre, à 10 heures 35 minutes du soir, entouré de la plus affectueuse sympathie de tous ceux qui se trouvaient au chevet de l'illustre agonisant.

Mme Garfield a été la première à entrer dans la chambre mortuaire. Elle était suivie du Général Swanwick, du Colonel Rockwell, de Stanley Brown, des docteurs Bliss, Agnew et Boynton, de Mesdemoiselles Mollie et Lula Garfield, filles du Président et d'Atkinson et Ricord, messagers attachés à la Maison Blanche. La scène qui s'en est suivie a été des plus touchantes. "Tout est fini!" s'est écrié le Dr. Agnew, en pleurant dans la chambre. Ces paroles furent accompagnées d'un long silence qui ne fut interrompu que par les sanglots de Mme Garfield et de ses filles. Malgré le courage et la résignation qu'avait montrés cette femme dévouée et chrétienne durant la maladie de son mari et, bien qu'elle s'attendait à la mort de celui qui a toujours été sa joie et son espoir, elle n'a pu s'empêcher de verser des larmes. Elle sentait que derrière elle, elle avait la sympathie de la nation entière et celle de tous les peuples de la chrétienté.

James Abraham Garfield était né le 19 Novembre 1831, à Orange, dans le comté de Cayahoga, Ohio. Il était le plus jeune des quatre enfants d'Abraham Garfield qui mourut avant d'avoir eu le temps d'élever convenablement ses enfants, laissant sa veuve dans la misère. C'est à cette dernière, femme d'une rare énergie, que fut confiée cette lourde tâche. Bien que fort pauvre, elle l'accomplissait avec tant de dévouement, qu'elle a toujours été pour ses enfants un sujet de vénération.

A l'âge de 12 ans le jeune James qui devait un jour jeter tant d'éclat sur son pays par ses vertus civiques aussi bien que par ses talents militaires, était déjà utile à sa mère à qui il rapportait le peu d'argent qu'il gagnait. Bien qu'il fût obligé de travailler pour vivre, il trouva le moyen de s'instruire. A l'âge de 18 ans, il était assez avancé dans les différentes branches de l'éducation pour monter une école qui lui procura l'occasion de faire quelques économies. Ce qui lui permit de poursuivre ses études. A vingt-six il avait acquis assez de connaissances classiques pour devenir lui-même professeur de latin et de grec, remplissant en même temps les fonctions de président de collège.

Il était âgé de 30 ans et venait d'être admis à plaider devant la Cour Suprême lorsque la guerre de la rébellion vint à éclater. Il prit du service dans les armées fédérales, et en un an devint le chef d'Etat-Major du Général Rosecrans. Grâce à son habileté et à son courage, il gagna ses épaulettes de Major Général en assurant le succès de la bataille de Chickamauga.

Lorsqu'il entra dans la vie civile après la reddition de Lee, il fut envoyé par ses concitoyens comme représentant au Congrès. Depuis, il a toujours pris part aux affaires publiques. De représentant il a été élu Sénateur et de Sénateur Président de la grande république. La carrière qui s'ouvrait devant lui était large et belle, il était encore

dans toute la vigueur de l'âge, quand un lâche assassin, excité par les fureurs de l'ambition désempoignée, vint mettre fin à une existence qui promettait tant d'espérance à la nation à peine relevée des souffrances de nos dernières discordes civiles!

La mémoire du Président Garfield vivra éternellement dans le souvenir de ses concitoyens.

LES ELECTIO-S DU MAINE.

On sait que, jusqu'ici, la plupart des Canadiens Français qui habitent les villes de l'Est, particulièrement le Maine, séduits par le mot de "démocratie" dont ils s'entendaient à voir pratiquer les principes, ont voté pour le ticket démocrate. Mais, comme il n'est point de vote sans motif, et que, malgré les sages avertissements de la presse libérale, aux élections de l'automne dernier, ils n'avaient pas encore tout à fait ouvert les yeux. Mais aujourd'hui les temps sont bien changés; ils reconnaissent que la véritable démocratie est pratiquée par le parti républicain, dont les principes libéraux font la gloire et l'espoir de nos institutions. Aussi à l'élection qui a eu lieu dernièrement pour le choix du Sénateur qui devait succéder à Mr. Fry, au Sénat des Etats Unis, viennent ils, par leurs votes, de donner le coup de grâce aux Démocrates et aux Greenbackers. Mr. Dingley, le candidat républicain a reçu la majorité des suffrages. Dans les Districts habités par les Canadiens Français, bien peu d'entre eux ont voté le ticket démocrate. Cet exemple sera-t-il suivi dans d'autres Etats? On n'en sait rien, mais on peut s'attendre à ce que le mot de "démocratie" ne tienne plus au cœur des opprimés d'Europe?

Dans le New Jersey un assassin est justifié de la loi criminelle de l'Etat, bien que le crime ait été commis ailleurs, si la victime meurt dans l'Etat. C'est à dire que Guiteau pourra être jugé, condamné et pendu dans le New Jersey.

UNE LEGENDE.

On aime toujours le merveilleux. Quand il n'y en a pas, on en fait; on en invente. Cependant la légende suivante, tout en tenant du merveilleux, est une histoire vraie. C'était, il y a déjà bien des années, à Paris. Il s'agissait d'un concours de plan pour l'érection d'un monument.

Il s'agissait de la construction de l'église de la Sainte-Chapelle. Bien des concurrents se mirent à l'œuvre alors.

De là la légende que nous écrivons de mémoire.

La voici : Il y avait à cette époque, nous ne nous rappelons pas bien l'année, un architecte de grand renom.

Cet architecte avait une fille, plus belle que l'aurore, plus belle que les fleurs, plus belle que les anges même.

Or, le dit architecte avait aussi deux élèves, qu'il affectionnait, parce qu'ils lui faisaient honneur et qui promettaient de devenir plus ou moins célèbres un jour.

L'un était un bel et fier adolescent des faubourgs parisiens, l'autre était de la patrie de Michel Ange. Autant le caractère du premier était ouvert, franc et joyeux, autant l'autre était réservé, sournois, emporté même parfois.

Tous deux aimaient la fille du maître. — Mes enfants, leur dit-il, un matin, je connais votre amour pour Louise. Eh bien! voici une occasion de mériter sa main. Un concours est ouvert pour l'érection d'une Sainte-Chapelle. Mettez-vous sur les rangs, et celui de vous

deux dont on acceptera le projet sera l'époux de ma fille.

Les deux élèves acceptèrent. Comme l'amitié les unissait, ils travaillaient ensemble à leur projet. Mais l'émule de Michel Ange vit bientôt qu'il ne pouvait lutter avec un pareil concurrent, alors une pensée criminelle traversa son esprit.

Quelques jours après, le concours touchait à sa fin. Les juges allaient prononcer sur tous les projets présentés.

Louise, qui aimait secrètement le Parisien, lui demanda s'il espérait remporter le prix, et lui, qui l'aimait de toutes les forces de son cœur généreux, lui répondit: — Je l'espère.

Un beau matin on ne le vit pas. Qu'était-il devenu? Bien des jours se passèrent et il n'était point revenu. Seulement son ami, le patriote de Michel Ange, était plus sombre que jamais. On attribua cette tristesse à la disparition de son ami.

Le jour de l'examen arriva, et seul, l'Italien se dirigea avec son vieux maître et Louise qui pleuraient, vers la salle où on allait proclamer le nom du lauréat.

Ce nom fut celui de l'Italien.

Louise s'évanouit, le vieux maître pleura en hochant sa tête grise. Mais, comme il avait promis:

— Louise sera ta femme, dit-il, à l'Italien.

Mais Louise demanda un an, parce qu'elle espérait toujours que son amant reviendrait.

An bout d'un an, elle en demanda un autre, si bien que, lorsqu'elle n'en fut plus de raisons, pour s'évanouir, la Chapelle était achevée, et c'est dans cette Chapelle, son chef-d'œuvre que l'Italien allait condoler la pauvre Louise.

La Chapelle, comme bien vous vous l'imaginez était pleine de monde.

Mais au moment où l'Italien s'avancant pour présenter sa fiancée à l'autel, un jeune homme pâle, tremblant, parut tout à coup devant lui: — Voulez-vous à consommer?... L'Italien terrifié voulut fuir: — Il venait de reconnaître son ancien camarade — mais la foule l'arrêta.

C'était bien l'enfant des faubourgs, le bien-aimé de Louise qui était là tout pâle, tout vacillant. Il expliqua comment celui qu'il croyait son ami l'avait frappé d'un stylet et jeté dans la Seine pour lui voler ses plans et ses esquisses; comment retiré de l'eau et recueilli presque mourant par une troupe de bohémien, emmené par eux sans avoir conscience de son état, car sa raison avait été longtemps égarée, il avait été guéri enfin et avait pu revenir à Paris, où, bien moins que la gloire, l'appelait le violent amour qu'il avait pour Louise.

L'Italien avoua son crime, et plus tard il fut exécuté.

Louise, revenue de sa douleur profonde, épousa le jeune architecte de la Sainte-Chapelle.

Nous avons fini en vous demandant grâce pour notre mémoire. Nous vous avons répétée cette légende telle qu'on nous l'a racontée.

LEILA.

CHOSES ET AUTRES.

Deux petits crévés, — retour d'Allemagne, — se rencontrent sur un boulevard quelconque de Paris.

— Tu n'as pas l'air content?

— Je suis vexé. Papa m'a fait appeler.

— C'est grave.

— Il m'a débité de la morale.

— C'est burlesque.

— Et m'a coupé les vivres.

— C'est laudgrave!

Il y a longtemps déjà que le Domino du "Gaulois" a raconté les circonstances dans lesquelles s'est fait le mariage de M. de Lesseps. Elles ne manquent pas de piquant.

On nous saura gré de les reproduire.

— L'auteur du Canal de Suez se trouvait en soirée avec la belle créole qu'il a épousée. Il avait apporté une grande quantité de roses de Jéricho, fleur chérie des dames, tant à cause de sa beauté, que pour la légende qui s'y attache et suivant laquelle, pour voir s'accomplir le souhait qu'on fait, il faut que la rose s'épanouisse quand on la met dans l'eau.

Mr. de Lesseps distribua les fleurs aux dames présentes. Aussitôt après toutes les roses s'épanouissaient dans l'eau, et que les souhaits insensés se formaient tout bas.

Toutes les roses, sauf une seule, celle de la jolie créole, qui s'en plaignait à M. de Lesseps.

— Mademoiselle, dit celui-ci fort galement, il n'est pas en mon pouvoir de faire épanouir cette rose, mais formez un souhait que je puisse satisfaire, et je vous jure qu'il sera accompli.

— Eh bien... je désire... ce que vous voudrez, murmura la jeune fille, embarrassée et toute rougissante.

— Je veux... que vous soyez ma femme, répondit amoureuxment M. de Lesseps.

Très originale, n'est-ce pas, cette demande en mariage?

Amis lecteurs, savez-vous comment vous débarrasser des joueurs d'orgue, ces virtuoses du pavé? — Non.

— Voici. Le moyen est facile et peu dépensieux. Dès que vous verrez les tourmentiers approcher, courez à toutes les portes, à toutes les fenêtres, à tous les escaliers, sur une chaise, qui sur un banc, qui sur l'épaule de la servante, depuis l'enfant jusqu'au papa, et tous dans le plus grand recueillement, comme si vous entendiez un chant du Paradis, ouvrez la bouche et fermez les oreilles. Feignez le plus enthousiaste ravissement.

— Bonne recette tout-à-l'heure, dira "l'artiste organico-cylindrique".

Et l'œil contourné, l'air interrogateur, la mine "amoroso-dolce-farniente", il continuera à remuer sa manivelle sempiternelle; mais vous, toujours là où vous voudrez, comme nous vous l'avons dit, vous écoulez, et quand le dit "musicien" aura fini le démontement de son rouleau et qu'il vous présentera humblement son chapeau on se sépare avec son plus doux sourire, vous, amis lecteurs, vous, avec les poils de vos monstaches retroussées, avec votre air le plus martial, mais avec la plus froide politesse dites-lui:

"Thank you Sir," ou bien "God bless you," pour ne pas lui dire carrément autre chose.

Et je vous jure que jamais le dit "musicien" ne s'arrêtera à votre porte.

Le Président Garfield constatait un jour, dans l'intimité l'insouciance et le manque de tact de la plupart des fonctionnaires républicains-démocrates. — On voit bien, dit-il, en souriant avec ce sourire moqueur et spirituel qui lui appartenait, que si, en Amérique, "l'esprit" court les rues, la sottise court les places.

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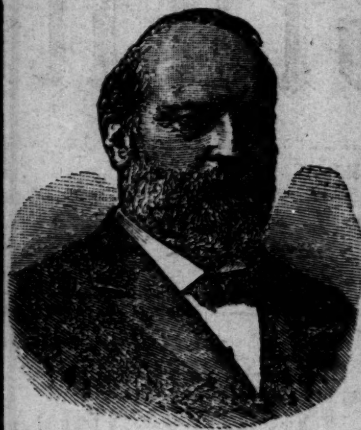
The death of the President has eliminated all political question from our columns this week.

The Longshoremen's Association No. 2, and the Screwmen's Association No. 2 of the 3d district has sent us a card to the public which will appear in our next being too late for this issue.

The celebration at the Oakland Riding Park was postponed in honor of the death of President Garfield until Thursday the 29th inst. Gen. Elliott will deliver his great speech on that occasion. The masses should turn out to witness this unparalleled demonstration.

Gov. Pinchback and family have returned from their extended summer tour looking the picture of health. The Governor has not yet decided as to when he will assume charge of the paper. During our stay as editor Mr. Wm. R. Boyd will have absolute control of the local columns.

The inaugural address of President Arthur though brief expresses the sentiment of this great man and may be taken as an index to the policy of his administration. His first official act was to issue a proclamation in honor of his late colleague. His very action indicates greatness and should inspire confidence.

THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT
JAMES A. GARFIELD.

We are called upon to chronicle the death of the President. An event which has shrouded the Nation in gloom and sorrow. To-day fifty millions of men, women and children, stand weeping with hearts and heads bowed low in holy resignation before the decree of Divine providence. Although the blow was not unexpected yet its effects is none the less saddening. The history of this great man, and the cause which brought about his untimely demise is so well known to our people that it is scarcely necessary to mention, save in memory of the illustrious dead. He was born of humble parentage in the village of Orange, in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, near Cleveland on the 19th of November 1831. When scarcely two years of age his father died, leaving the family in straitened circumstance, he being the youngest, he necessarily became the pet of his mother a woman of extraordinary energy and business ability. In early life he exhibited the capacity for work with that patience energy and zeal which marked out for him a successful career. From the humblest walks of life, and by his individual, and hard earned efforts, he rose step by step to the path of greatness and renown. Though a poor boy and without friends he was determined to obtain a good education, feeling that whatever greatness he would achieve in life, it would be by his own exertions. He entered a village school during the winter evenings, working through the days to procure the necessities of life. He afterward became a canal boat boy, but being determined to get an education he entered the Geauga Academy in 1849 under great difficulties. From thence he went to Williams College Mass, where he completed his brilliant education. He became professor of Greek and Latin in the Hiram Electric Institute, from thence to the State Senate in 1859. During the war of the rebellion, he rallied to the defense of the Union and distinguished himself for valor and heroic deeds which gained for him the distinguished title of General Garfield. In 1862 whilst still in Army he was elevated to a yet higher position being elected to Congress by a large majority of his district. Ever since then he has been a conspicuous character and soon gained a National reputation. Honors now began to fall upon him thick and fast. Whilst a Congressman, he was called to the distinguished position of U. S. Senator made vacant by the Hon. John Sherman who was called into the Cabinet of President Hayes, and before he took the oath of that office, he was elected President of the United States. He was Congressman and President elect, an honor which has fallen to few men in any in the world's history. It is this great man whose loss the Nation mourns to-day.

What American boy can look upon such a bright and illustrious character without being filled with noble aspirations? From this high and exalted position he was stricken down by a poor, demented devil on the 2nd day of July last. During weary days of suffering and severe trials he exhibited a character and heroism seldom witnessed in men; without a murmur even against the arch fiend that drew his life's blood, he lingered patiently on, with that Christian resignation and fortitude which has ever characterized the martyrs of Christ until the 19th day of September, when he yielded up his spirit to God who gave it. The American people recognizing the

worth of this great and good man, in one grand and unanimous whole poured forth their sympathies and their prayers in his behalf. He stands forth brighter than them all, and beloved by all. Scarcely an heart refuses to sigh and not an eye refused to shed a tear for him. Whilst to-day all that is mortal of him remains encased in a narrow space, the Nation's walls are heard even beyond the seas. But whilst the Nation has lost a brave and noble defender it is but a small loss, it is a vacancy that can be successfully filled. But go to those lifeless remains and behold the noblest man that ever lived lamenting. Seemingly a loving group, pouring forth sacred and holy tears over a father that was peerless in his character and matchless in his love. Can that vacancy be filled? We are led to whisper no, never! In a prison's cell stands the wretch who inflicted the blow upon this honored group and upon this sorrowing Nation. We join in the loud lamentations in behalf of the beloved President, the noble father, and the loving husband, rejoicing in the fact that his spirit mingles with the saints above. And that the history of our country will present him to the world's gaze as one of the most honored and beloved chieftains of any age, feeling assured that in every heart and every memory is reserved a sacred niche for the memory of James A. Garfield.

PRESIDENT CHESTER
A. ARTHUR.

Turning aside from the dead we behold the living! We behold the man upon whose shoulders have fallen the mantle of the dead President. Chosen by the same overwhelming vote to guard the secrecy of our institutions, the Nation can well with becoming honor and resignation place the helm of State in the hands of Chester A. Arthur. He is a leader of no mean ability and seem as if chosen by inspiration to preside over the destinies of this Nation. Chester A. Arthur was born in Franklin county, Vermont on the 5th day of October 1830. His father a Baptist clergyman emigrated from Antrim Ireland to this country and died in New York October 27th, 1875. Gen. Arthur was graduated at Union College in the class of 49. By strict industry and economy, he entered as student in the law office of Judge E. D. Colver of New York. After being admitted to the bar, he became the partner of Henry D. Gardiner. He has played a very important part at the bar of New York and gained for himself a reputation which few men of his age has attained. He entered public life surrounded by such friends as Gov. Morgan of New York, Gen. Grant, and America's greatest living statesman the Hon. Roscoe Conkling. With such associates, he soon distinguished himself as one of the greatest Republican leaders of the Empire State. He filled the important position of Collector of Customs of New York with ability and satisfaction, until when for selfish political motives he was removed by President Hayes. But this act of injustice did not effect his standing in the State, he was chosen to fill the distinguished position as chairman of the Republican State Central Executive Committee.

When at Chicago party dissension ran high brought about by the unexpected nomination of President Garfield, an individual was needed to fill the second place upon the ticket which would unite all factions and gain the electoral vote of New York. The situation was carefully canvassed. Out of the large number of aspirants General Arthur was chosen and the results of the election proved that the choice was a fortunate one. It was the step which led the columns of the republican party to victory. It can be readily seen that Gen. Arthur was not a man of chance, but was chosen for his merit and individual worth. As president of the Senate he discharged his duties, with ability and impartiality, which gained for him the confidence and respect of all good men. The only thing that has been charged against President Arthur by reckless republican journals who will be louder

now than any proclaiming his praises, and bourbon papers of the Picayune and New Orleans Times, is his devotion to Senator Conkling and the Stalwart element of the republican party.

If there is any one act which has placed President Arthur high up in the estimation of great men, it was the fidelity shown by him to his political and personal friend the honorable Roscoe Conkling, that giant, who was the chief instrument of our National success. The fear entertained by the South that in the event of Mr. Arthur becoming President Mr. Conkling would be called at the head of the Cabinet and ruin the South, are as ridiculous as they are nonsensical. Gen. Arthur is now President. If in the making up of his Cabinet, which no one should presume to do for him as these loud mouthed journals have attempted to do; should he call upon Mr. Conkling as the leader of his Cabinet, and Mr. Conkling could be persuaded to accept that distinguished position, it would give to the United States one of the strongest and best governments it has ever had. As a statesman Mr. Conkling has no superior for ability and nerve to carry into effect his well devised plans he stands unequalled, and such visionary fears as entertained by the Picayune and Times are the well grounded fears of Negro haters, bulldozers and ballot box stuffers, which is a calamity to the South.

It is ridiculous to see the expressions and advice given by individuals all over the country what President Arthur should, and what he should not do. After stigmatizing him as a plying tool to Mr. Conkling, they would have him become their tool and run his administration to suit their own views. It is presumable that a man of the character and ability of President Arthur will dare to do right, he will consider what is best for the interest of the whole country and carry it into effect. As far as his party is concerned if we are to judge him by his past acts, he will do all in his power to promote its interest, and in doing this he cannot certainly ostracise his best friend and the party's ablest leader as some would have him do.

The country should be willing to give to President Arthur their unstinted sympathies and support, and await patiently his judgment before criticizing his actions. He should be allowed the fullest latitude in the choice of his advisers without dictation or harsh criticisms, and when this is done we feel assured that the affairs of the government will suffer nothing at his hands, and the general public will willingly extend to him the plaudits so bountifully bestowed upon our beloved but fallen chief magistrate.

A SORROWING CITY.

New Orleans may well be called a city of mourning. The hearts of a sorrowing and loyal people are plainly demonstrated by the universal sympathies expressed over the death of the beloved Chief Magistrate. The entire business community is draped in mourning and everywhere can be heard the most touching expressions of sympathy. The old Granite Building with its massive walls presents a gloomy aspect with its badges of mourning—emanating from every nook and throughout every corridor.

The most touching scene is discernable at the Post Office. The front entrance to the Postal Department is beautifully draped in mourning. In the centre of the entrance stands a pedestal upon which is erected a beautiful marble shaft with its broken column, suspended from which is the beautiful evergreen symbolic of the immortality of the fallen hero. Immediately in front of the column is a beautiful picture of the dead President draped in crape, the scene is beautiful but awfully sublime, and many sympathizers gathered there and linger around the hallowed spot. Next to this is the Internal Revenue Department. This department is neatly and beautifully draped and but for the broken column it would compare favorably with that of the Post Office. These are the only two departments

worthy of note in the building. The front entrance of the stairway presents a very imposing scene. Two of the massive columns are heavily draped, the entire stairways are heavily festooned, and everything seem to beat in unison with the hearts of the mourning citizens. Upon the streets noticeable are the rooms of the American Club. Its ensign being half mast and the entire front of the veranda is beautifully festooned with badges of mourning showing the hearty appreciation of its members for the immortal dead.

The name of President Garfield is revered by all. Sectional jealousies, party strife, and hatreds are all wiped out, and the people of the Crescent City are unanimous in the expressions of their grief and sorrow, and are humbly bowed before a throne of mercy imploring divine aid in behalf of a stricken family and a sorrowing Nation.

THE OATH.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR HAS THE
OATH OF OFFICE AGAIN
ADMINISTERED
TO HIM.This Time by the Chief
Justice of the United
States.THE SCENE IN THE MARBLE
ROOM.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—President Arthur is just taking the oath of office in the Marble Room of the Capitol, in the presence of members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, a few Senators and members of the House of Representatives—all that could be notified this morning to be present; also Gen. Sherman, Gen. Grant, Rear Admiral Nichols, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Gen. Beale, and a few others.

Forty persons in all were present at the time. The oath was taken after the conference held about an hour since between the President, Secretary Blaine and the Attorney General. Very few persons knew the oath was to be administered until the ceremony was over.

The President and members of the Cabinet assembled in the Marble Room shortly before 12 o'clock. A few minutes before 12 Chief Justice Waite, in his full robes of office, accompanied by his Associate Justices, proceeded from the Supreme Court room to the Marble Room.

The doors were immediately closed, and without any formality, President Arthur arose and standing upon one side of the centre table and Chief Justice Waite on the other, took the oath of office.

The President's manner was calm and composed, and his response "So help me God," was in a firm tone and without tremor.

The President then read from manuscript notes, the following address:

Arthur's Inaugural Address.

For the fourth time in the history of the Republic its Chief Magistrate has been removed by death. All hearts are filled with grief and horror at the hideous crime, which has darkened our land, and the memory of the murdered President, his protracted sufferings, his unyielding fortitude, the example and achievements of his life, and the pathos of his death, will forever illumine the pages of our history.

For the fourth time the officer elected by the people and ordained by the constitution to fill a vacancy so created is called to assume the executive chair. The wisdom of our fathers foreseeing even the most dire possibilities made sure that the Government should never be imperiled because of the uncertainty of human life.

Men may die, but the fabric of our free institutions remain unshaken. No higher or no more assuring proof could exist of the strength and permanency of popular government than the fact that though the chosen of the people be struck down, his constitutional successor is peacefully installed, without shock or strain, except the horror which mourns the bereavement. All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor, which found expression in his life; the measures devised and suggested during his brief administration to correct abuses and enforce economy; to advance the prosperity and promote the general welfare; to insure domestic security and maintain friend-

ly and honorable relations with the nations of the earth, will be garnered in the hearts of the people, and it will be my earnest endeavor to profit and to see that the nation shall profit by his example and experience.

Prosperity blesses our country. Our fiscal policy is fixed by law, is well grounded and generally approved. No threatening issue mars our foreign intercourse, and the wisdom, integrity and thrift of our people may be trusted to continue undisturbed the present assured career of peace, tranquility and welfare.

The gloom and anxiety which have enshrouded the country must make repose especially welcome now. No demand for speedy legislation has been heard; no adequate occasion is apparent for an unusual session of Congress; the constitution designs the functions and powers of the Executive as clearly as those of either of the other two departments of the Government, and he must answer for the just exercise of the discretion it permits and the performance of the duties it imposes.

Summoned to these high duties and responsibilities, and profoundly conscious of their magnitude and gravity, I assume the trust imposed by the constitution, relying for aid on Divine guidance and the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people.

After the reading of the address by the President, Secretary Blaine stepped forward and grasped the President's hand, and after him the other members of the Cabinet, and the others present, shook hands with the President.

Ex-President Hayes arrived at the Capitol soon after the ceremony of taking the oath was concluded, and in company with Gen. Grant, shortly afterwards left the Capitol.

A Proclamation from the
President.

Washington, Sept. 22.—A meeting of the Cabinet was held immediately after the ceremony of administering the oath was concluded, and the following proclamation was prepared and signed by President Arthur.

By the President of the United States of America, a Proclamation:

WHEREAS, In his inscrutable wisdom, it has pleased God to remove from us the illustrious head of the nation, James A. Garfield, late President of the United States; and Whereas, it is fitting that the deep grief which fills all hearts should manifest itself with one accord toward the throne of Infinite Grace, and that we should bow before the Almighty and seek from Him that consolation in our affliction and that satisfaction of our loss which He is able and willing to vouchsafe;

Now, therefore, in accordance with sacred duty, and in accordance with the desire of the people, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Monday next, the 26th day of September, on which day the remains of our honored and beloved dead will be consigned to their last resting place on earth, to be observed throughout the United States as a day of humiliation and mourning; and I earnestly recommend all the people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, there to render like this tribute of sorrowful submission to the will of Almighty God and of the reverence and love for the memory and character of our late Chief Magistrate.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1881, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixth.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.
By the President:
JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDO-
LENCE.

ROOMS STATE REP. CENT. EX. COM. Corner Customhouse and Exchange Alley, New Orleans, Sept. 22, 1881.

At a called meeting of the Sub-Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Executive Committee, of which the Hon. Taylor Beattie is Chairman, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The faithful act of an assassin has culminated in the death of James A. Garfield, President of the United States; and

Whereas, The extraordinary civic virtues of the deceased executive render his untimely taking off a loss to be ranked by the side of the most illustrious dead of all ages;

Therefore, Be it Resolved, That while we bow in humble resignation to the unseen hand that directs human affairs, we mingle our poignant grief with our fellow citizens throughout the land, plunged from a career of remarkably brilliant activity—into the unknown world, a cause to foster with every rightful appliance, the growth and perpetuity of our free institutions.

That we will forever inscribe on the tablet of our memory the name of the deceased statesman who, with the immortal Lincoln, has furnished the world, in his life, the finest specimen of the outgrowth of our form of government.

That we tender the stricken widow and

dejected wife, the feeble mother and bereaved children our deep and inexpressible sympathy in this, the hour of their sorrow and of the Nation's mourning.

RESOLUTIONS ENDORSING
PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

ROOMS REP. STATE CENT. EX. COM. New Orleans, Sept. 22, 1881.

WHEREAS, In the inscrutable providence of God, by the sad-taking off of the United States, the Hon. C. A. Arthur has been duly called to the succession to direct the public welfare of this mighty nation;

Therefore, Be it Resolved, By the Sub-Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Executive Committee, that we have unbounded confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and capacity of President Arthur to guide, direct and control the affairs of our nation in a transaction and to the upbuilding of our common country.

Resolved further, That we have every reason to believe that the accession of Mr. Arthur will occasion no ripple on the public interests henceforth, but that all will move on in an even groove.

Resolved lastly, That we wish his administration abundant success to the glory of our country and the advancement of republican ideas throughout the world.

WM. M. BURWELL, Chairman.
T. DE S. TUCKER, Secretary.
H. C. ASHWOOD, Chairman.
State Campaign Committee.
W. L. ST. CRAIN, Secretary.
WM. H. GREEN,
J. R. BURNS,
JAMES T. COTTELL,
J. S. LINDSEY,
HERMAN BLOWE.

HON. B. K. BRUCE.

Register Bruce leaves to-day for Ohio to engage in the campaign. The Republican committee of that State has made appointments for him at the following places:

Chillicothe—Tuesday, September 20. Washington—Wednesday, September 21. Troy—Thursday, September 22. Xenia—Friday, September 23. Cincinnati—Saturday evening, September 24. Urbana—Monday evening, September 26. Ironton—Tuesday evening, September 27. Portsmouth—Wednesday evening, September 28. Gallipolis—Thursday evening, September 29. Columbus—Friday evening, September 30. Springfield—Saturday evening, October 1. Delaware—Monday evening, Oct. 2. Toledo—Tuesday evening, Oct. 4. Steubenville—Thursday evening, Oct. 6. Barnesville—Friday, Oct. 7. Zanesville—Saturday, Oct. 8. He will be joined at Columbus by Mrs. Bruce, who will accompany him through the campaign.—Ex.

When colored journals get down to the work, such as the Globe, of New York, the Louisianian, of New Orleans, and the New South, of Washington, D. C., have, it will plainly show that there is life in the old land yet. Let the colored press unite in demanding just recognition from the party in power in the distribution of positions in the different States. We want a change for the better and it is time we have it. The Echo Advertiser and T. A. G. Guide.

OPELOUSAS, La., Sept. 17th, 1881.
EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

New Orleans, La.

DEAR SIR:—According to promise I address you these few lines. I would have done so before, but I was so busy and having very little that would interest you in your line of business I delayed till this day, but unfortunately I have one case to report, which is a shame to the community. A couple of weeks ago two colored men had a fuss on the street in the town of Opelousas, after the quarrel was over, one of them was going down the street very quietly when a white man asked him what was the trouble. A few words were exchanged, and the white man went back in his store and came out with an axe handle and gave the black man a few taps on the head. He having no defense, fell back in the street and rose with a brickbat with which he struck his opponent, knocking him down. Instantly a crowd was gathered and the negro had to take to his heels to save his life. To the credit of the sheriff and deputy be it said, they pursued and captured the negro and placed him in custody, with guards to save his life. Yesterday he was tried for assault and battery without provocation and found guilty. Though ably defended by lawyer Bailiot, the partial jury had to render the verdict to snub the community. Now dear sir, do the best you can with it. I have a few more instances which I will send in time for print, I am too busy to-day.

At the first sale of cotton subscriptions will pour in with cash enclosed. The above statement is a fact, have no fear that it is fiction. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain, yours truly,
GUARD.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is the Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Dauphin, Secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin, until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS I.

CAPITAL PRIZE

\$30,000.

1837 Prizes, all amounting to

\$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a.m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1881.

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION

100,000 Tickets at \$2 Each

LIST OF PRIZES
1 Prize of \$30,000.....\$30,000
1 Prize of 10,000.....10,000
1 Prize of 5,000.....5,000
2 Prizes of 2,500.....5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000.....5,000
20 Prizes of 500.....10,000
100 Prizes of 100.....10,000
200 Prizes of 50.....10,000
500 Prizes of 20.....10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10.....10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of \$300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$30,000 prize, are.....\$2,700
9 Approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize, are.....1,800
9 Approximations of \$100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$5,000 prize, are.....900

1837 Prizes, amounting to.....\$110,400

Whole Tickets, \$2; Halves, \$1

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of the Company, Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans. Register your letters containing currency or send by Express.

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of October 11, 1881.

ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union. Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to
M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS.

THE PEOPLE'S TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS, CARBUNCLE, SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to \$2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents for sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure.

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reign; and a common service of all the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf, counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

At a meeting held by the St. J. A. Circle on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, 1881, the following officers were elected:

President, J. L. Lindore; 1st Vice-President, Miss Marie Henderson; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. J. B. Alexander; Recording Secretary, Miss Frances Sheldon; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. John Poehls; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Lillie Lindore; Treasurer, Mrs. J. Bonney; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Bonney.

Executive Committee—Mr. J. P. Hague, Chairman; Miss Marie O. Paul, Miss R. Ross, Miss H. Harrison, Miss H. Carter, Mr. J. Poehls, Mrs. W. Marone, Mr. J. B. Alexander.

(Communicated.)

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned, colored citizens and Republican voters, beg permission to thank and compliment you for your brave and patriotic stand in the interest of our colored population, in your issue of September 3rd and other editions that has followed. Since that issue it suits the tastes of all colored people of both sexes, for it is nothing more than the whole truth. There may be and is a small band of colored men holding minor political situations who agree with the tone of your paper, but does not say so. They will now and then get together for the sake of their situations and say that they dislike the tone of your paper. The white office holders gets it only to see what the Negro has to say about him and the office he holds; some does not read it at all except on occasion like Sept. 3rd, 1881, when all was very anxious to see the LOUISIANIAN. Go on, remain as you are on the side of right.

Respectfully yours,

Signed—O. G. Rock, Joseph Dapre, Frank Henderson, W. J. Agenor, C. M. Ferrand, Z. Z. Francisco, J. O. Rockter, Joseph Philogene, Peter Dowry, Jordan Jones, Bill Williams, William Davis Ferdinand, Sr., L. D. Thompson.

BAYOU GOULA, Sept. 22, 1881.

At the annual celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation on the 22nd inst., by the colored citizens of the parish of Iberville at Bayou Goula, the following preamble and resolutions were introduced and adopted by a rising and unanimous vote:

WHEREAS, We have learned with untold sorrow of the death of our beloved President of the United States, the Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD, and

Whereas, It is very fitting that on this day when the pen of the great and good Lincoln, the first martyred President, gave our race freedom, we should recall with special interest the name and deeds of James A. Garfield, one of the old anti-slavery guard. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we sincerely lament the death of the President as a true friend of our race.

Resolved, That we will always revere his memory and place him in the ranks of the great benefactors of suffering humanity.

Resolved, Lastly that we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family of the departed statesman and we pray Almighty God to comfort and console them, and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the late departed President, and that the same be published in the New Orleans LOUISIANIAN and Iberville South.

J. S. DAVIDSON, Chairman.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

I see from the Observer that the unjust war is again to be waged against Gov. Pinchback. I also noticed several paragraphs in the N. O. Times of the 6th, explaining why the Gov. had not been appointed to one of the leading positions in the Granite Building, New Orleans. I have also noticed uncalculated attacks against the Gov. in papers out of the State, both Democratic and Republican. The question naturally asked by most every one is what or where are the motives in such wholesale and unmanly attacks, and especially while the Gov. is sojourning from home. This question can be answered in so many words, that three or four demagogues may remain unmolested in well kept stalls at the Government crib of the Granite Building. Some have been simple and weak enough as to say and think it was for the sake or advancement of the party that these attacks are made, and the Gov. thereby prevented from occupying positions in the Government, to which he is justly entitled. But this is not the question, the

object is self aggrandizement and personal gain for this ring of demagogues. They are not Democrats and can hardly be called Republicans, until near the time of holding some important Convention. Speaking plainly and emphatically, Gov. Pinchback is the most representative colored man of the South. Gov. Pinchback is the man reared by the times, he is a man for the times and will be the man in time. Yes, sooner or later victory will crown his efforts and the rabble will be put to flight. Have our republican friends forgot the trying scenes of '72? And how when the cloud had settled down and the smoke cleared away, that Pinch, as a number of them now love to style him in derision, became President of the State Senate, thereby Lieutenant-Governor and then Governor or acting Governor. And while yet filling these high and honored positions was overwhelmingly elected Congressman at large, and before the expiration of his term as acting Governor, and before he had time to qualify as Congressman at large he was still further honored by the Republicans of Louisiana with an election as United States Senator for six years? Can any of the howlers now remember what low, vulgar and unmanly tactics were used to prevent the Gov. from being seated as U. S. Senator. Why sir, such scenes were never before seen in the Senate Chamber and Committee rooms, and a few years later the same men and same party were glad to seat Senator Kellogg, though legally elected, with not half so clear a case as Gov. Pinchback. Well do I remember the disgraceful mob of a Convention held in '76 made by the defamers of our race and party by themselves, when the whole State and National Administrations were corruptly used against Gov. Pinchback and friends. When S. B. Packard the most obnoxious Republican in the State was forced at the head of the State ticket against the remonstrances of the leading Republicans of the State. What is this about the Gov. being the proprietor of a gambling den in New Orleans and St. Louis. Is it a fact? If so who is to blame. Why don't the law officers light down on them and close them up and punish the offenders. If it is sanctioned by law, which I fear it is, then who is responsible in these States? They are both under Democratic rule, and if sanctioned by law it is a lawful and must be an honorable calling. Some again object to the Gov. because he used to be a shiner, pantry-man or steward on some of our river packets, but can this object hold good, while Prophets, Generals, Courtiers and Kings have risen from guiders of the plow and feeders of flocks. Why Moses the great law giver left feeding his flocks to conduct the Israelites to the promised land. Elisha foretook his plow handle to be invested with the prophetic mantle, and Gideon the threshing floor to lead the army of his country to battle. Then why not Gov. Pinchback leave the shiner's stool, the pantry shelves, or the steward's apron to lead the Republican armies to battle and to victory. Both factions in St. Mary endorse the course of the LOUISIANIAN. Senator Kellogg, Congressman Darrall and Gov. Pinchback is the advocacy for more shade in the Government offices in Louisiana, and in fact throughout the South. Even we would like a little shade in Congress from Louisiana, say, Martinet, Wakefield, our own beloved W. B. Smith, Cane Landry, Allain, Davidson or some other good men. But whoever the Congressional Convention of '82 settles on will be our men with a united front from St. Mary. Respectfully, W. Poser, Pattersonville, St. Mary, Sept. 18, 1881.

Local.

Our columns are draped in mourning; no social notes this week.

An excursion will arrive in the city from Grenada, Miss., on Tuesday 27th inst.

Prof. George W. Wells, of St. Mary parish was in town during the current week.

Gov. Pinchback and family arrived from New York city on Thursday, 22nd inst., via the Jackson route.

Mrs. Emma Davis, of Pearlinton, Miss., was in the city during the week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross Stewart, and returned home on the 23d inst.

Rev. Ephraim Jones, of Memphis, Tenn., is in the city and preached in the Free Mission Church on last Thursday evening. He leaves the city on a mission through the Florida parishes.

Mr. W. H. Griffith, commercial agent for T. B. Stamps & Co., left on the Steamer White, on Thursday, on a tour of North Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. Mr. Griffith is a gentleman of thorough business acquaintance and large experience.

Senator Jordan Stewart, Hon. Isham Pollard, and Hon. Enos Williams, members of the State Legislature were in town during the week, and returned to Honna, Terrebonne parish, on the 20th inst. The LOUISIANIAN has their support and they strongly endorse its whole course.

Memorial service commemorative of the life and services of our late President James A. Garfield, will be observed with due solemnity at Union

Chapel M. E. Church, Bienville St., between Marais and Villere streets tomorrow evening, Sept. 25th, at 7 o'clock, Rev. A. E. Albert officiating. On Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock the President's proclamation will be observed. The funeral oration will be delivered by Rev. H. C. C. Ast-wood.

The general public are respectfully invited on both occasions.

During the week the city has been shrouded with the impressive and sombre habiliments of mourning in affectionate memory of the Nation's Fallen Chieftain. When the sad intelligence of the death of our heroic President flashed across the wires it sounded a death knell to every patriotic heart.

Every countenance pictured sadness, every head seemed bowed in deep sorrow; expressions of condolence could be heard in subdued voices, and heart spoken grief flowed in tears of sympathy.

The bells of our churches tolled the mournful dirge of universal sorrow. All flags were at half mast. All the public buildings, nearly all the stores, and many private residences were draped in mourning. The State House and City Hall were almost completely enveloped in mourning.

The entrances and corridors of the Customhouse were tastefully draped, and the massive columns of the second floor were wrapped in heavy crepe.

The Post Office was beautifully draped with artistic taste.

Crowds of people were attracted to the entrance leading to the Ladies' Department. The large chandelier is festooned with white and black crepe, with streamers extending across to the four corners of the space.

In the centre of the tiled floor stood a pedestal which supported a broken column of pure white marble. At the top of the column hung a wreath of evergreen. The base is entwined by natural flowers. In front of the column laid a large framed picture of our martyred President.

The spirit of the lamented Garfield has taken its flight heaven-ward to commune with the immortal Lincoln, and may their clasped hands be symbolic of a Nation's brotherly love, and the memory of their great names ever guard the destiny of a common country.

MASONIC AND SOCIETY NEWS.

BY W. JOHN DELACY.

St. Luke Lodge No. 4 conferred the First and Third degree at their last meeting.

Stringer Lodge No. 3, will at their next stated meeting confer the first degree.

"Chin Chin." The Chinese (males) of this city have organized a Benevolent Association for the protection of their race, the Association numbers 150 members strong, the purpose of this organization is to erect a building in this city to be known as the "Chinese Hospital," exclusively for their race.

Why can't the Masons and Odd Fellows of this State follow suit of our celestial friends; and erect or purchase a building for their use, instead of renting places for Lodge purposes, this could be accomplished with the amount paid annually by the various lodges, and societies for rents. A suitable place could be purchased on easy terms for a few thousand dollars.

The increase of secret societies in this State should be a matter of serious reflection to all classes, but more particularly Masons. The prosperity and popularity of the Masonic fraternity prompt many to study up new orders for secret societies, not one of which but derives the most of their strength from some principle already taught in Masonry.

Many are stolen from the ritual of Masonry, and charged to suit the peculiar notions of these new orders. Not even a social or friendly organization of any kind can be formed but Masonry and Odd Fellowship are examined by these undertakers to see what they can steal from them to give strength and vitality to their own. Obligations are compiled of great length; signs, grips and words are adopted and so near are they of kin to something else that you have learned as sacred, some of these societies have a ritual so simple, and obligations so lengthy and binding, that to many minds they excite ridicule. Many who cannot gain admission into the Masonic order, grab at these new societies. To every true man an idea becomes painful; why so many rituals, signs, grips, and oaths, for the object to be obtained, for instance the following orders, "Knights of Honor," "Druids," "Knights of Pythias,"

"Tabernacles," and dozens of other similar orders too numerous to mention.

The prominent features in these orders is, they are at present cheap and safe life insurance companies, they will in the course of time become absolute. But why, it may be asked, do we object to more secret orders? Because men are constantly taking upon themselves obligations that they know are not carried out; it weakens the moral power of all secret orders; those who have flippantly taken on themselves obligations of minor societies are not prepared to the earnest teaching and obligations that will rest upon them should they become Masons.

We have another reason for comments, these new societies are principally officered and composed of Masons, who become learned in their laws, seek promotion, or are content with some title that means very little, with a big name their time, money, and mind are centered on the new order, so in the course of time their membership in the Masonic bodies are terminated either by Suspension, Demission or Expulsion.

The landmarks are lost right of the rules and regulations of the order are in danger of becoming modernized by these meteors from other societies (or vice versa.) Masonry is an order unlike all others, and when its law, and regulations become like other secret organizations. We are no longer Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons.

New Advertisements.

BY REQUEST.

Concert and Tableaux at

THE

Central Congregational Church

Corner of Gasquet and Liberty Streets.

On Thursday Evening October

13th, 1881.

We have been promised the use of the Calcutin Light and will exhibit the Tableaux under the same. Proceeds to be used in repairing the Church.

COMMITTEE ON TABLEAU.

Mrs. J. A. Yarrington Pianist, Mrs. E. P. Radford. Admission.....25 cents. Sept 24

THE LATEST AND MOST WONDER-

DERFUL INVENTION!

EDISON'S INSTANTANEOUS

GUIDE

TO THE

PIANO or ORGAN

By which any Child or Person can play any of the Popular Airs at once without STUDY, PREVIOUS PRACTICE, or even Musical Talent. The Company will FORFEIT \$1,000 if any Child ten years old fails to play ANY ONE of our Popular Tunes on the PIANO, ORGAN or MELODEON within ONE HOUR after receiving the Music and Instructions, provided said child can count, with the figures before it, from 1 to 100 correctly.

7 Pieces of Music, with Instructions,

Mailed to any address on receipt of \$1.00. Enclose one cent postage stamp for Catalogue of Tunes. Agents wanted in every State and County in the Union.

Edison Music Co.,

215 & 217 Walnut Street, Philada., Pa. Sept 10th.

L. W. KATHMAN

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WOOD, COAL AND SAND,

Corner Marais and Bienville Sts.

NEW ORLEANS.

All orders promptly attended to.

Aug. 13

PIERRE MOLLAY & SON.

Carpenters and Builders.

142...Urquhart Street...142

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

THIRD DISTRICT.

—O:—

Entrepreneurs Charpentiers.



EXTRA LOUISIANIAN!

Tuesday Evening, September 20th, 1881.

James A. Garfield, the Chief Magistrate, has fallen.
The Assassin's Bullet has done its Bloody Work,
And the Nation is Shrouded in Gloom.

President Garfield breathed his last 10:30 o'clock on Monday night. Never since the foundation of the republic has the nation received a more terrible blow. A little more than six months ago he was sworn in as President of this nation, with the unanimous endorsement of the whole people. Save an unpleasant feature in the beginning of his administration, the country looked forward to an administration of unprecedented progress and prosperity; nor was its hopes blighted, until the 2d day of July last, when the assassin, Guiteau, inflicted the fatal blow. Ever since then a shadow of gloom has been stretched over the hearts of our people. Weary days and nights, anxious hours, day, even moments, have been passed watching the beloved chieftain, as he so heroically battled for life; the prayers of fifty millions of people were continually invoking Divine aid in behalf of our beloved President. But alas! he was doomed to die. All that a loving wife, skilled physicians, and kind friends could do for him was done; but the vital chord could not be sustained. He was taken from Washington to Long Branch, with the hope that the change might have the desired effect; but the wound has baffled every effort, and last night he breathed his last. How sad it is to chronicle the death of this great man! Every one who looks upon the spectacle stands appalled! Beloved by all, not even a seeming foe, and when the nation was showering down upon him untold honors, he was stricken down. His life stood forth as one great and glorious path to virtue and renown. From the humblest walks of life, by his zeal and character, he rose, step by step, until he reached the highest pinnacle of honor and fame known to men. Here we pause to shed a tear, and with fifty millions of people we mourn the loss of this great man. When the history of this generation will have been written, the name of James A. Garfield, will be emblazoned upon the pages in letters of gold. He will be known as the martyred hero who fell by the hand of an assassin, whose hand and heart was alone in the horrible deed.

The President—CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Whilst the whole nation is bowed low before a just Providence, pouring forth their supplications and their tears for our late beloved President, there stands a man to-day who is entitled to our sympathies and our unanimous support. Who cannot, even in this hour of gloom and sorrow, hush a prayer for our beloved President, Chester A. Arthur. He is to-day the nation's charge, called upon to pass a most trying ordeal, wading through a sea of sorrow, he dons the mantle of President Garfield. Who will not say, Lord, bless, preserve and keep the President. Endow him with wisdom to discharge the duties of his office with justice and equity to all. By his strong and patriotic will he has already gained the hearts of the people. No one seemed more pained at the suffering of the late President than President Arthur. His traits of character are such as to inspire confidence in all true and loyal citizens. Strong in his friendship, bold and determined as a leader, the nation can safely trust him in this trying hour. Let us rally around and cheer him in his hour of need, and while we feel sorrowful for our beloved chief magistrate, James A. Garfield, whose voice is hushed, we feel assured that we will be rescued from our seeming peril by the strong arm of our now beloved President, Chester A. Arthur.

Resolutions of Condolence.

ROOMS STATE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Corner Customhouse St. and Exchange Alley, New Orleans, Sept. 20, 1881.

At a called meeting of the Sub-Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Executive Committee, of which the Hon. Taylor Beattie is Chairman, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The fiendish act of an assassin has culminated in the death of James A. Garfield, President of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, The extraordinary civic virtues of the deceased executive render his untimely taking off a loss to be ranked by the side of the most illustrious dead of all ages;

Therefore, Be it resolved, That while we bow in humble resignation to the unseen hand that directs human affairs, we mingle our poignant grief with our fellow citizens throughout the land.

That we perceive in the nefarious manner by which our Chief Magistrate has been suddenly plunged from a career of remarkably brilliant activity—into the unknown world, a cause to foster with every rightful appliance, the growth and perpetuity of our free institutions.

That we will forever inscribe on the tablet of our memory the name of the deceased statesman who, with the immortal Lincoln, has furnished the world, in his life, the finest specimen of the outgrowth of our form of government.

That we tender the stricken widow and dejected wife, the feeble mother and bereaved children our deep and inexpressible sympathy in this, the hour of their sorrow and of the Nation's mourning.

Resolutions Endorsing President Arthur.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
New Orleans, September 20, 1881.

WHEREAS, In the inscrutable providence of God, by the sad taking off of the Hon. Jas. A. Garfield, late President of the United States, the Hon. C. A. Arthur has been duly called to the succession to direct the public welfare of this mighty nation;

Therefore, Be it resolved, By the Sub-Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Executive Committee, that we have unbounded confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and capacity of President Arthur to guide, direct and control the affairs of our nation in a manner that will redound to the good of all sections and to the upbuilding of our common country.

Resolved further, That we have every reason to believe that the accession of Mr. Arthur will occasion no ripple on the surface of our public life, but that all public interests henceforth, as of late, will move on in an even groove;

Resolved lastly, That we wish his administration abundant success to the glory of our country and the advancement of republican ideas throughout the world.

WM. M. BURWELL, Chairman.
T. D. S. TUCKER, Secretary.
H. C. C. ASTWOOD, Chairman State Campaign Committee.
W. L. ST. CERAN, Secretary.
WM. H. GREEN,
F. R. BURNS,
JAMES T. COTTRELL,
J. S. DAVIDSON,
HERMAN BLOUNT.

How the News Was Received in the City.

As soon as the morning papers announced the death of the President, the whole city was overshadowed with gloom. The public buildings were draped in mourning, especially the customs departments. Every corridor of the building was draped, together with the post-office. At 12 o'clock business was suspended, and everywhere could be seen tokens of sorrow for the dead President.

The Death Scene Never to be Forgotten.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 20, 1 A. M.—Previous to his death the only words spoken by the President were that he had a severe pain in his heart. It is supposed by the surgeons that death was occasioned by a clot of blood forming on his heart. Dr. Bliss was the first one notified of the President's expression of pain, and upon entering the room he at once saw that the end was near.

Members of the family were immediately summoned to the bedside; all arrived and perfect quiet prevailed. Mrs. Garfield bore the trying ordeal with great fortitude and exhibited unprecedented courage. She gave way to no paroxysms of grief, and after death became evident she quietly withdrew to her own room.

There she sat a heart broken widow, full of grief, but with too much Christian courage to exhibit it to those around her. Miss Mollie was naturally greatly affected, and bursts of tears flowed from her child's eyes, notwithstanding her noble effort to follow the example of her mother.

The death scene was one never to be forgotten. Perfect quiet prevailed, and there was not a murmur heard while the President was sinking. After death had been pronounced, the body was properly arranged by Dr. S. A. Boynton.

An Inquest to be held.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 20.—Eugene Britten, of Long Branch, coroner of Monmouth county, will hold an inquest over the body of the late President. He has yet made no arrangements for the inquest, and as far as can be ascertained, he has not yet been notified of the President's death. The body will be embalmed, and an autopsy will take place this afternoon.

Arrangements for the Funeral.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 20.—Arrangements for the funeral will be made in all respects in accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Garfield. Nothing has yet been definitely determined upon, but it is expected that a special train will leave here on Wednesday for Washington, and the President's remains will lie in state in the rotunda of the Capital during Thursday and Friday.

Gen. Arthur's Message of Sympathy.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 20.—The following telegram has been received by Attorney General MacVeagh:

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—I have your telegram, and the intelligence fills me with profound sorrow. Express to Mrs. Garfield my deepest sympathy.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

ELBERON, N. J., Sept. 20, 2:30 A. M.—The following has been received:

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Wayne MacVeagh, Long Branch: Please convey to the bereaved family of the President my heartfelt sympathy and sorrow for them in their affliction.

A nation will mourn with them for the loss of the Chief Magistrate recently called to preside over its destinies. I will return to Long Branch in the morning to tender my services if they can be made useful.

U. S. GRANT.

How the News was Received.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—News of the President's death, although it was not unexpected, had a depressing effect on citizens who learned of the news to-night. Crowds of people had surrounded the bulletin boards at the different newspaper offices in the course of the evening and waited patiently for any cheering news of the President's condition, but the posters conveyed no hope, and when bulletins were put up announcing that the President was dead, genuine expressions of regret and sorrow were heard on all sides.

The news spread with lightning-like rapidity throughout the city, and is the universal topic of conversation. The bells of the churches of Trinity parish were tolled at short intervals for an hour in memory of the departed President.

One afternoon paper issued an extra shortly after the news was received, copies of which were urgently purchased at any price.

VICE-PRESIDENT ARTHUR TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—In accordance with the dispatch received from the Cabinet in regard to taking the oath of office, messengers were sent to the different Judges of the Supreme Court.

The first to put in an appearance was Judge Jno. R. Brady, who was closely followed by Justice Donohue.

The party, comprising the Vice-President and judges named, besides District Attorney Rollins and Elihu Root and the eldest son of the new President, assembled in front parlor of No. 123 Lexington Avenue, Gen. Arthur's residence, where the oath of office was administered.

The President has not signified his intention as to when he would visit the Capital, and he declines to be interviewed as to his future course.